

Mémo mission à Rome

Hubert de Bon

Directeur Département FLHOR, CIRAD

16-19 octobre 2005

Diffusion : DREI – J. Ganry - R. Kahane - C. Langlais - P.M. Bosc - P. Moustier

Objectifs de la mission

Participer au séminaire de lancement du projet GCP/INT/955/CAN financé par le CRDI (Canada) coordonnée par FAO « Urban and periurban agriculture : towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations » en tant que membre du conseil scientifique du projet.

Principaux points

- 3 jours de séminaire à la FAO.
- Projet interdisciplinaire pour la FAO (PAIA) : Emmanuel Chengu (agriculture), Clarissa Ruggieri (visting scientist), Florence Egal (nutrition), Michelle Gauthier (forêt), Geneviève Couillet (sécurité alimentaire).
- Participants du projet : projeté 10 études de cas – 5 villes étaient représentées à cet atelier : Accra, Le Caire, Phnom Penh, Hyderabad, Hararé- 2 autres sont identifiées : Caracas, Dakar. Deux autres villes devraient être choisies prochainement. J'ai proposé Tananarivo.
- Membres du conseil scientifique : Pietro Garau – Urbaniste Université de Rome La Sapienza- ; Fabio Salbitano – Euforic- Université de Florence ; Marielle Dubelling – RUAF-ETC.
- Autres personnes ressources : Guy Bessette –CRDI- ; Cecilia Castro – IPES- Pérou ; Henke de Zeuwe –ETC-RUAF foundation.
- Les présentations ont été rassemblées dans un CD.
- Le projet de 18 mois financé par le CRDI propose de réaliser dix études de cas dans les villes citées ci-dessus à réaliser par des intervenants locaux (voir description du projet) sur les organisations formelles et informelles des acteurs à bas revenus. L'objet de l'atelier était de présenter aux représentants des villes : 1) un état des réflexions sur l'agriculture urbaine et périurbaine, 2) différents points de vue sur l'agriculture périurbaine, 3) de vérifier les méthodes de travail qui seront utilisées par les intervenants dans les 10 villes. Un accord sera passé entre chaque organisation (université, ONG, institution de recherches) et la FAO.
- Florence Egal souhaite une large mobilisation, bien sûr gratuite, des compétences et des échanges d'information autour de ces études de cas. Eventuellement, des subventions complémentaires pourraient être demandées au CRDI (mentionné par G. Bessette –CRDI-) si nécessaire.



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- J'ai indiqué que le CIRAD fournira les documents dont il dispose (voir projet SUSPER) à M. Pou Sovann. De même, j'ai mentionné le travail de Awa Ba à Dakar qui devra contacter M. Moussa Sy (IAGU) pour voir si des interactions peuvent émerger entre ce projet CRDI et son travail de thèse.
- Il faut noter d'une manière générale la réflexion très avancée de certaines villes en Amérique du Sud (voir présentation) où des projets agri-urbains sont en train d'émerger.
- Enfin, il faut insister sur le fait que le CIRAD est très sollicité aussi bien au niveau de la FAO que de certaines ONG comme RUAF-ETC.

Personnes rencontrées

Voir liste jointe

PAIA - Food for the Cities

Urban and peri-urban agriculture towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations

GCP/INT/955/CAN

LAUNCHING WORKSHOP

FAO Headquarters, Rome
17-19 Octobre 2005

- Liste des participants
- Agenda
- Présentation du projet (section C : details of the project)
- Présentation de M. Pietro-Gauro
- Plaquette RUAF présentation
- Cartes de visite
- CD des présentations

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. STUDY COORDINATORS

NAME	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE AND POSTAL ADDRESS
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2. FAO PAIA MEMBERS AND PROJECT TASK FORCE MEMBERS

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE IN THE PROJECT	E-MAIL
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3. ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

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4. OTHER RESOURCE PEOPLE

	NAME	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE AND POSTAL ADDRESS
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AGENDA

PAIA - Food for the Cities

Urban and peri-urban agriculture: towards a better understanding
of low-income producers' organizations
GCP/INT/955/CAN

LAUNCHING WORKSHOP

FAO Headquarters, Rome
17-18 October 2005

Monday 17 October (Philippines Room – C227)

Opening session – Chair: Paul Munro Faure

- 9:30 hrs. *Welcome and opening remarks:*
- Mr. Paul Munro-Faure, Chairman PAIA Food for Cities
- Mr. Guy Bessette, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- 9:50 hrs. *Rapid introduction to the project:* Mr. Emmanuel Chengu, Project Coordinator
- 10:00 hrs. Participants' self-introduction
- 10:20 hrs. Administrative information: Ms. Clarissa Ruggieri, Project Focal Point

Coffee break

City Presentations - Chair: Emmanuel Chengu

(20 min. presentation/10 min. questions)

- 11:00 hrs. *Hyderabad* - Mr. Reddy Rajasekhar, consultant Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)
- 11:30 hrs. *Phnom Penh* - Mr. Pou Sovann, Executive Director Srer Khmer
- 12:00 hrs. *Harare* - Mr. Takawira Mubvami, Urban Agriculture Programme, Municipal Development Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa (MDP-ESA)

13:00 – 14:30 *Lunch break*

City Presentations - Chair: Michelle Gauthier

- 14:30 hrs. *Accra* - Ms. Irene Egyir, College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana
- 15:00 hrs. *Cairo* - Ms. Ahlam Elnaggar - Director of Agriculture Economic Research Institute (AERI)
- 15:30 hrs. *Kinshasa* - Mr. Luzayadio Kanda, National Coordinator, Service National d'Horticulture Urbaine et Périurbaine (SENAHUP)

Coffee break

- 16:30 hrs. *IPES experience in Latin American cities* - Ms. Cecilia Castro, Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible (IPES).
- 17:00 hrs. *Experience from European cities*, Ms. Marielle Dubbeling, Urban Agriculture Adviser ETC/ Resource centre on Urban Agriculture and Forestry (RUAF).
- 17:30 hrs. *Welcome Cocktail – Aventino Room*

Tuesday 18 October (Philippines Room – C227)

Urban and peri-urban initiatives, projects and programmes - Chair: Florence Egal
(20 min. presentation/10 min. questions)

- 9:00 hrs. *Millennium Cities as a framework for achieving all Millennium development Goals* - Mr. Pietro Garau, Coordinator of the Millennium Project Task Force on Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers
- 9:30 hrs. *IDRC's experience with UA, with emphasis on strategies and experiences* - Mr. Guy Bessette, Senior Program Specialist, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- 10:00 hrs. *RUAF: an international network of resource centres on urban agriculture and food security* - Ms. Marielle Dubbeling, Urban Agriculture Adviser, ETC/ Resource centre on Urban Agriculture and Forestry (RUAF)

Coffee break

- 11:00 hrs. *Différentes fonctions de l'agriculture périurbaine: Yaoundé, Dakar, Phnom Penh, Hanoi, Vientiane* - Mr. Hubert De Bon, Director of Fruit and Horticulture Crops Department, French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD).
- 11:30 hrs. *Forestry, agroforestry and greening: key element of the urban and peri-urban ecosystems for better livelihood* - Mr. Fabio Salbitano, European Urban Forestry Research & Information Centre (EUFORIC).
- 12:00 hrs. Projection of “*Food for Cities*” (FAO video)

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch break

Urban and peri-urban initiatives, projects and programmes - Chair: Guy Bessette

- 14:00 *Food security, nutrition and livelihoods in urban and peri-urban areas: issues for consideration* - Ms. Florence Egal, ESN
- 14:20 *Meeting Resource-Poor People's Basic Needs for Water* - Ms. Sasha Koo-Oshima, AGLW
- 14:40 *Livestock production in and around the cities; opportunities and challenges* - Ms. Emmanuelle Guerne Bleich, AGAP
- 15:00 *Addressing hygiene considerations in the street food sector* - Ms. Renata Clarke, ESNS
- 15:20 *Capacity building of municipalities and community participation* - Mr. Tomás Lindemann, SDAR

Coffee break

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SECTION C: DETAILS OF RESEARCH PROJECT

Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations

1. RESEARCH PROBLEM AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Background

Urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) and related activities have been receiving increased attention in recent years as a dimension of urbanization worldwide and as a means to alleviate poverty and improve diets in urban and peri-urban areas. Gaining a better understanding of UPA's role in urban food security and ensuring that it can contribute both to sustainable livelihoods of producers and accessibility of safe and nutrient-rich foods for urban consumers has become part of the agenda of the FAO and in particular of the "Food for the Cities" Priority Area for Interdisciplinary Action (PAIA). Several of FAO's programmes are providing technical and policy assistance to member states aimed at the improvement of agricultural, livestock, aquacultural and silvicultural production systems, development of the processing, marketing and distribution of products from such systems, enhancement of their overall contribution to post-crisis and longer term urban food security and improved nutrition among the urban poor.

In a complex world of competing needs, FAO provides a level playing field, the technical knowledge and linkages with governments needed to reach consensus among all stakeholders concerned and ensure a participatory process in policy and programme development. FAO's normative and operational actions are addressing technical, training, decision-making, legal, policy and institutional aspects of development. It also embraces in a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach all resources concerned with food security, including those of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

For nearly a decade the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), through its "Cities Feeding People Programme Initiative", has closely collaborated with FAO in the development of UPA-related work at global, regional and country levels in policy and technology-oriented research, training and information. This collaboration has included joint seminars and publications, joint speakers at sessions of global summits, joint sponsoring and participation in workshops with local authorities and agricultural and urban planners in Latin America, West and East Africa and support to mayors' declarations. FAO has also collaborated in various ways with the global Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Forestry (RUAF), coordinated by ETC International and supported by the Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS), IDRC and several other agencies.

The present proposal responds to a continuing common interest from IDRC and FAO to collaborate strategically in research & development (R&D) more specifically in support to developing countries.

1.2 Justification

Social formation and organization are critical for interest groups wishing to secure recognition, legitimacy, representation and to influence outcomes through direct participation as actors in the formulation of public policies and strategies affecting their well-being.

Organization and group formation also enhances the possibility of vulnerable and weaker members of society to overcome barriers and constraints to development and to gain access to resources (including natural resources, microfinance, training and information). This is particularly true in an urban context. Yet, in much the same way that the informal employment sector was excluded from urban policy processes some three decades ago, the majority of small urban and peri-urban producers in developing countries continue to operate today at the margin, often under illegitimate, or illegal, status. For the purpose of the present project, the term small “producers” includes low-income people whose livelihood depends on UPA-related activities or the food chain, including people involved in crop, livestock, fish and forestry production or exploitation, small-scale processing, marketing and preparation (such as hawking, street food vending, community-based catering systems).

Lack of organization deprives the low-income producers of the institutional and organizational means for bargaining and negotiating with the authorities and other better organised and more powerful groups in society. This reduces their access to resources, inputs, services and markets. This lack of institutional and organizational capacity for bargaining therefore prevents the small and unorganised, weak and vulnerable groups in urban areas from realising the full potential of their contribution to food security, income and employment generation in the burgeoning cities of the developing world. While it is recognised under UN Conventions that the ‘Right to Food’ is a fundamental and inalienable right of any human being but it will be observed that a significant proportion of these vulnerable urban people have no legal rights at all. Most are producing under insecure land - and other resources - tenure conditions. Urban legislation and Administration are by their very nature not designed to cater for the needs of agricultural producers. Low-income urban producers are being put out of business by structural change (for instance, middle and upper class city dwellers are now engaging in public open-space cultivation, new biosecurity standards are being introduced for intensive livestock operations which are only affordable by large enterprises), real estate speculation or constraining regulations. Currently, the precarious status of most small urban and peri-urban producers often forces them to use degraded or dangerous sites, turning to practices which are risky, unsafe and damaging to their own and others’ health, as well as the environment.

It is increasingly believed that effective stakeholder participation would contribute to a better integration of UPA production systems into urban planning. Existing practices can only be improved if government and other agencies can relate with small UPA producers as legitimate actors. Organizational capacity is critical for small urban and peri-urban producers for negotiating with authorities and other interest groups, representing the interests of group members, obtaining appropriate support, ensuring quality of production and accountability for their trade, thus enhancing their contribution to the local economy and urban food security.

In a growing number of cities around the world international agencies, national and local governments, and other actors of civil society are now interested in assisting peri-urban producers. A more rational approach to UPA will contribute to the achievement of several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promote gender equality and empower women, and ensure environmental sustainability targeting hunger reduction, improvement of livelihoods and environmental management. The ability of FAO and other agencies to identify, engage and ensure that peri-urban producers do benefit from policy and technology interventions would be greatly enhanced by a better understanding about the degree and modalities of organization among

and between urban and peri-urban producer groups, as well as their relations with relevant institutions of urban governance such as Municipalities and Urban Councils.

While there is a wealth of evidence that small urban and peri-urban producers in many cities around the world have sought to organise in various ways to satisfy one or more of the aforementioned needs, there has been no systematic review of this experience so far which could guide future supportive interventions by agencies at all levels.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General Objective

To generate knowledge that will help to better understand the types and performance of existing formal and informal urban and peri-urban producer organizations in developing country cities, strengthen these and promote new organizations which will be more effective and sustainable.

2.2 Specific Objectives and Activities

A) Understanding of the organizational modalities and structure of urban and peri-urban producers organizations in selected cities

Developing a conceptual framework for the analysis of low-income urban producer organizations

(1) To define and test a methodology in order to analyse producer organizations and their performance in selected cities, by:

- (a) identifying the types of UPA activities and stakeholders involved (production, processing and marketing of food and non-food UPA products) to be examined in the cities selected;
- (b) establishing a typology of representative urban and peri-urban producer groups, both formal and informal, operating in the cities selected;
- (c) studying representative producer organizations on the basis of agreed criteria in order to analyse their performance, including outcomes (behavioural changes) and impacts (development change in well-being) on their membership; and,
- (d) analysing the local policy, legal and institutional framework which determine the environment in which these organizations operate.

Analysing low-income urban and peri-urban producers' organizations

(2) Apply and test the methodology in at least ten cities and prepare case studies.

Comparing case studies

(3) To carry out a comparative analysis of the case studies that will lead to lessons, in terms of the conditions and strategies for their creation and composition, effective functioning and sustenance, and benefits to their membership.

Annex I contains "Elements for terms of reference for city case-studies".

- B) Formulation of guidelines
(4) To draft, validate and issue guidelines (with concrete illustration from the case studies) for the formation and strengthening of urban and peri-urban producers organizations.
- C) Information and awareness raising
(5) To document and disseminate the results of the project, including conclusions and recommendations, to a wider public of producer organizations and other relevant international, national and local stakeholders.

2.3 Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries (users of project results) will be FAO, other bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, governmental (e.g. ministries of agriculture, environment, forestry), municipalities and decentralized administrations, and non-governmental organizations working with UPA producers, and other relevant urban actors which provide or use services and products of UPA.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Conceptual framework

The project will focus on poor and low-income, small-scale producers. For the purpose of the present project, the term “producers” includes farmers who directly produce the resources, people who collect resources and the small intermediate who participate in the marketing/trade chain in the context of small-production organizations. An important proportion of these vulnerable people most often are producing in insecure land and resource tenure conditions; some are using land they do not own, through some arrangement with the owners, be these private or public.

Types of organizations to be targeted:

- Self-provisioning (survival) and market-oriented organizations. The field review of these different organizations, their evolution if any, should assess elements and strategies which may have been used or could be used to facilitate the conversion or expansion of crisis-responsive self-provisioning groups into market-oriented entities for the longer term.
- Producer-led organizations. These organizations are the ones of which we know less at this time. More is known or can be accessed otherwise (than through this project grant) on representational organizations with more encompassing constituencies, such as municipalities, development NGOs, and territorial CBOs).
- Existing organizations only: as the majority of small (peri-urban organizations are unlikely to keep records, particularly if informal, and given our need for primary-source data of a very localized and specific nature, on origins, current functioning and future prospects, all case studies should be limited to existing organizations only. This does not preclude field researchers from collecting and using whatever information they might glean on local past organizations which may serve to illuminate their analysis of a particular existing organization.

Both informal and formal organizations are important. There can be quite a range in the degrees of formalisation of organizations. The proposal will build upon previous work in this

area (for instance, IDRC 2001-2002 survey of small peri-urban producers organizations with financing functions).

This project aims to develop an integrated approach relevant to policy makers, centers of expertise and producers organizations. The inter-institutional collaboration will be developed at two levels: i) at international level (through the establishment of a project advisory group), and ii) at city level (through local task force) (see Section 5).

3.2 Initial methodological workshop

The principal researchers and stakeholders for all the case studies will participate in a methodological workshop where the approach and methods for implementing the studies will be developed and agreed upon. The coordinator of a similar IDRC funded project on producer organizations to be carried out by the IPES – Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Europe will also be invited to attend the workshop.

Among the aspects to be addressed at the workshop, are the following:

- participatory methods (e.g. focus groups, interviews) to be employed in carrying out the case studies;
- agreement on approach to UPA and stakeholder analysis;
- agreement on elements to be included in the case studies that will form the basis for the comparative analysis;
- integration of gender perspectives in all research activities (analysis of UPA activities and stakeholders from a gender perspective including constraints, comparison of gender specific organizations in terms of performance, outcomes and impacts, gender specific focus groups, gender sensitive validation of guidelines and analysis of local legal and policy frameworks);
- finalisation of terms of reference for case studies; and,
- establishment of a workplan and agreement on monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

3.3 Implementation of case studies

Both FAO and IDRC have outposted offices/staff and ongoing or planned activities in urban and peri-urban areas around the world. The research will be carried out in a minimum of ten (10) cities which respond as much as possible to the following criteria :

- in which organizations have interested counterpart staff and organizations as well as a common interest to develop long-term assistance to these municipalities, preferably in partnership;
- in which there are capable local research institutions or NGOs interested to carry out the case study;
- authorities have manifested interest in uptake and implementation (request formal written commitment) ;
- that are representative of different geographical and linguistic contexts;
- in which partnerships with other key institutions (e.g. UN-Habitat) can be pursued.

Based on these criteria, a tentative list of cities has been established, which could involved six (6) cities in Africa (Accra, Dakar, Harare, Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Freetown), two (2) in Asia

and the Pacific (Hyderabad, Bangkok), one (1) in Latin America (Caracas)¹ and one (1) in Near East and North Africa (Cairo).

The project will establish partnership with relevant institutions in the cities selected (including for instance municipalities, NGOs and academic institutions) in order to gather and analyse information through a participatory process in collaboration with producers and producers' organizations, as well as stakeholders along the food chain (including for instance governmental services, municipalities and local authorities, NGOs and private sector).

Case-studies in the selected cities will address mainly three levels: i) the "UPA Profile" presenting the situation of all UPA related-activities in the city; ii) a detail "Organizational Profile" of selected representative organizations in the city, and; iii) an "Institutional Profile" of the key institutions with influence on the operations of organizations involved in UPA related-activities in the city, including the Policy and Legal framework. The elements for terms of references of the case-studies are presented in Annex I.

3.4 Comparative analysis

The project coordination will prepare a synthesis paper that will:

- present the conceptual framework used in the project;
- compare case study results;
- draw overall and case-specific lessons in terms of the conditions and strategies for their creation and composition, effective functioning and sustenance, and benefits to their membership;
- compare the findings with FAO knowledge from work with rural producers' organizations; and,
- outline recommendations for future action-oriented research.

3.5 Formulation and validation of guidelines

Based on the comparative analysis, the project coordination will formulate draft guidelines (comprising concrete illustration from the case studies) for developing and strengthening fair, effective and sustainable organizations of urban and peri-urban producers. These guidelines will be validated locally through stakeholders' workshops.

Both the synthesis paper and the guidelines will be validated by the project by representative of the local task force, by the advisory group and by the project coordination at the final project international workshop.

4. PROJECT SCHEDULE

The project schedule presented in Annex II contains the list of key outputs and milestones according to the specific objectives that can be related to the items included in the project budget.

¹ IPES will be carrying out several case studies on producer organizations in LAC, therefore this project will focus on other regions of the world.

5. RESULTS AND DISSEMINATION

By the end of the project, the following outputs will be available:

- 1) Conceptual framework and methodology for the analysis of UPA organizations (target audience: development agencies)
- 2) Ten city case studies on existing UPA-related organizations, narrowing on promising structures and practices will be available (target audience: development agencies)
- 3) A synthesis document comparing case study results and drawing lessons (target audience: development agencies, governmental and non-governmental agencies)
- 4) Validated guidelines (target audience: governmental and non-governmental agencies and producer organizations)
- 5) One scientific article in a peer reviewed journal (target audience: research and development stakeholders)
- 6) An awareness-raising and information video for use by municipalities, development institutions and other relevant stakeholders (for World Urban Forum 2006 to be held in Vancouver and relevant FAO events)

The publications will be made available into three languages: English, French and Spanish.

The following outcomes are expected:

- Incorporation of lessons learned from the assessment of the organizational experiences reviewed, in relevant development and emergency activities, which involve interacting with urban and peri-urban producers;
- Awareness raising of the constraints faced by low-income urban producer associations in accessing inputs and services in their trade and the organizational strategies employed to overcome these;
- Recognition of innovative partnerships which can be struck between producer organizations and other urban actors for mutual benefit;
- Dissemination of project results in the form of a) a published report; b) guidelines validated by the target readership through in-project workshops; c) audio-visual documentation of relevant experiences; and a scientific article.

6. INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONNEL

6.1 FAO Contribution

FAO is committed to urban agriculture on a long term and will implement this project using a participatory approach which includes stakeholders at local level, international institutions interested in assisting the project implementation and its follow-up, and relevant IDRC

partners and projects. FAO will put at contribution its multi-disciplinary expertise, and in particular, through the PAIA “Food for the Cities” and any other relevant field and normative activities and mechanisms.

6.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The PAIA “Food for the Cities”, through its Chairperson, will be responsible for the overall supervision, coordination and administration of the project; the Chairperson will act as project budget holder.

The project Lead Technical Unit (LTU) will be the Rural Institutions and Participation Service (SDAR) and will designate the Project Coordinator. Terms of reference are contained in Annex III.

The Project Coordinator will be assisted by a Project Focal Point, preferably a Visiting Scientist to be contracted as per the modalities of FAO’s partnership programme.

A project Advisory Group will be put in place with selected resource persons, in particular coming from FAO, IDRC, and other relevant international stakeholders such as IPES and RUAF; the project Advisory Group will provide conceptual and operational advice to the project coordination.

A local Task Force will be established for each case study, under local FAO and/or IDRC supervision (to be defined on a case by case basis).

6.1.2 FAO budget

FAO will provide the following in-kind contribution, estimated to US\$143 000:

- a) Technical assistance from FAO HQs and field personnel. The project will provide Advisory (ATS) and Supervisory Technical Services (STS) from headquarter and decentralized officers, through the Project Coordinator, the PAIA Secretariat and members, and other relevant staff, including for the production of a video. (Honorarium, international and local travel and DSA: US\$127 000)
- b) FAO on-going local project and FAO offices infrastructure at selected sites and at headquarters: FAO will facilitate access to infrastructure and logistic facilities from on-going projects and decentralized offices (e.g. for national and international workshop, transportation, computers, offices). (US\$8 000)
- c) Project workshop organization (initial and final): FAO will provide logistical facilities (general operating expenses) to carry on the initial and final project workshops in headquarter (Rome). (US\$8 000)

The budget details are contained in Annex IV.

6.2. IDRC contribution

IDRC will contribute to a maximum of US\$222 600 for the following items:

- a) Contracting of a Project Focal Point (e.g. visiting expert), who will assist throughout the project duration (18 months) - organize and co-facilitate project workshops, prepare draft guidelines and finalize them, prepare final project

report, prepare scientific article and finalize project workshops proceedings. This Project Focal Point, who will be selected through a partner institution in research and development, will work in FAO headquarters for a period of six months (US\$22 000 including honorarium, travel & DSA).

- b) Organization of an three-day initial workshop (including the members of the advisory task force, project focal point, case study focal points, international organizations and other partners approximately 25 persons) in FAO HQs (Rome). The main task of the workshop will be to finalize a common methodology, the terms of references for the case-studies and a project schedule. The project will cover the costs for ten participants/ researchers (one for each case-study). The project will cover the travel-related costs (airfare & DSA). (\$US37 500 for travel including DSA)
- c) Field research and local/national case-study and workshops: The project will contract institutions (preferentially) and/or local experts for the implementation of each case-study. Local/national case-study workshops will be organised in each city with relevant stakeholders i) to launch the preparation of the case study and ii) to validate the results of the study and the draft guidelines provided by the project. These contracts will include all related costs (honorarium, internal transportation, DSA, reports, national/local workshops). (US\$78 000)
- d) The final project workshop will convene approximately 25 persons for a three-day workshop in order to analyze the project results (including guidelines), provide recommendations for its finalization, and carry out a ex-post action evaluation workshop. (US\$37 500 for travel including DSA)
- e) Publication of project results (report, guidelines, video): The project will cover the cost of the preparation and dissemination (through paper versions and internet) of the publications in three languages (English, French and Spanish): final report (including the ten case studies), guidelines, scientific article, and a video (in time for the 3rd World Urban Forum, Vancouver, September 2006). (US\$20 000) *→ June?*
- f) International travel for AST and STS: The project will cover part of the travel for FAO advisory and supervisory technical services. (US\$15 000)
- g) Direct operating cost of six percent of the total contribution. (US\$12 600)

The budget details are contained in Annex IV.

6.3 Additional resources

It is expected that additional contribution might become available during the life of the project, for example in-kind contribution from FAO projects (including decentralised cooperation programme) or partner institutions (who would then be represented in the advisory task force).

The project will invite other interested local and international agencies to contribute to cover the costs related, as needed, to workshops, publications and project results dissemination, allowing for a possible expansion of the process.

7. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring and evaluation of case studies: One-day ex-post action review to document

lessons learned and provide suggestions for follow-up as applicable (during the final workshop)

Evaluation of guideline validation process: Each local task force will review the contents and process with the stakeholders (end of workshop survey or focus group) and report back to the coordinator

Reporting: Consultancy reports: Contracts for the case-studies (paid after approval by the “executing agency” - FAO). Elements to monitor and reporting format to be defined in initial methodological workshop.

Periodical (at sixth and twelfth month) *and final* (eighteenth month) *technical reports* by project coordinator consolidating progress on the case studies.

Areas of outcomes

The following areas of outcomes, will be given specific attention where applicable, in the monitoring and reporting process (list not exclusive):

- Training imparted (i.e. methodological workshop)
- Institutional capacities strengthened (i.e. research and advisory expertise gained by FAO personnel and local case-study teams)
- Insights afforded by a gender sensitive approach (i.e. analysis of UPA activities and stakeholders from a gender perspective including constraints, comparison of gender specific organizations in terms of performance, outcomes and impacts, gender specific focus groups, gender sensitive validation of guidelines and analysis of local legal and policy frameworks)
- Value added through multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach
- Contribution to the state of the art of UPA
- Value added through the partnerships established in the project (i.e. FAO Rome working with FAO country offices)
- The utilisation of project results for specific policy or technology interventions aimed at low-income UPA producers
- Mobilisation of additional resources for the project
- Behavioural changes brought about by the project (i.e. attitudes of local authorities towards UPA organizations)

Annex I

ELEMENTS FOR TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CITY CASE-STUDIES

The following points will be taken into consideration in order to finalize the terms of reference for city case-studies.

1) “UPA Profile”

- a. a brief but comprehensive description of the different UPA related-activities being undertaken in the city and peri-urban areas;
- b. a stakeholder analysis in order i) to identify the various categories of stakeholders with interests in UPA related activities; ii) to identify and prepare a typology of all the organizations both formal and informal that are involved in UPA related activities and select low-income producer groups and associations; and iii) to identify key decentralized institutions such as urban municipalities and their linkages to National institutions such as Ministry of Agriculture or other institutions responsible for providing services and inputs to farmers as well as linkages to NGOs and other civil society organizations that have influence on or can provide assistance to the organizations involved in UPA related activities.
- c. using rapid diagnostic techniques, a comprehensive constraint analysis identifying the constraints (legal, institutional, economic and financial) to be overcome by low-income producer groups
- d. Links with other actors in the food chain and other institutions. The assessment will also provide basic information on relevant organizations and structures, in order to understand the relative position in the chain (eg. Relationship, synergy, competitiveness). It will also verify, characterize and assess the existence, past or present, of any partnership in collaboration which particular producers' organizations in that city may be entertaining, or may have entertained, with other organizations, representational or not, public or private. Finally, it will look at the interaction of the organization with local authorities and the public sector.

2) “Organizational Profile”

From the typology of Organizations, to select representative organizations in the city and undertake a detailed “Organizational Profile”.

- a. The key aspects of the group profile are: size, composition, gender ration, formal or informal, assets and record keeping, homogeneity of interest and group solidarity, socioeconomic categorization (i.e. poor, middle income, or high income), constitution if registered, links with other institutions, quality of leadership, quality and level of participation by group members indicated by participation in group meetings, organizational management (i.e. through an elected committee or appointees,), success in reaching targets, empowerment and ability to negotiate with authorities and to form strategic alliances with partners.
- b. Documenting promising practices:
 - i. Origins of the organization: priority need or triggering problem or threat, personal leadership, residential proximity of members, ethnical or other commonalities of members, support from a powerful urban actor.
 - ii. Structure and functioning: women and men, age groups, decision-making instance and procedures, managing units, sources of funding: public, NGOs, membership dues (in cash or kind), own fund raising; frequency of assembly,

attendance and participation, involvement in other associative or public policy circles.

- iii. Effectiveness (e.g. SWOT analysis): what are the strengths and the weaknesses of the organization, what are the opportunities and challenges for growth and improvement. Particular attention should be paid to partnerships which producers' organizations may have had with other urban actors (individual, institutional or corporate land owners, public utilities, social health, security and educational agencies, various municipal government departments, ministerial local agencies of national government, financial institutions, companies) for access to resources, inputs, markets. How were these partnerships established, what are mutual benefits sought, how well have these partnerships been used, what have been concrete benefits to the organization's members, collectively and individually.
- iv. Outcomes on members (behavioural changes): access to more or better land or water resources, to cheaper or more efficient inputs, safer and more sustainable practices; to larger or more lucrative markets; to safer or more secure tenure conditions; to more stable or higher incomes, investment into value-adding employment and enterprises, etc.
- v. Impacts on members (development changes): better nutrition and health, education, acquisition of goods, investment in other businesses; healthier living environment, greater food security, less vulnerable livelihoods.
- vi. Information on the municipality: The local survey should indicate whether public UPA services exist or not at the municipal level (either in the form of programmes or offices). This is important because in cities where such services are known to exist (e.g. Nairobi, Dar Es Salaam, Accra, Havana, Cagayan de Oro, Santiago in Dominican Republic), the policy and technology arena may facilitate (or not) the promotion and effectiveness of particular producers' organizations.
- vii. Information on other actors in the production-marketing chain: The survey will also provide with basic information on the panorama of other organizations and structures related to the production and marketing of the organization, in order to understand its relative position in the chain (e.g. relationship, synergy, competitiveness). It will also verify, characterize and assess the existence, past or present, of any partnership or collaboration which particular producers' organizations in that city may be entertaining, or may have entertained, with other organizations, representational or not, public or private.

3) **“Institutional Profile”**

From the typology of institution, to prepare an institutional profile of the key institutions with influence on the operations of organizations involved in UPA related activities.

The most important aspects of this profile relate to the Policy and Legal framework that regulate and create the environment in which the UPA organizations operate. This Policy and Legal framework determine such crucial issues as land ownership, the legitimacy of UPA activities in a given city, presence of or absence for collateral by the organization, access to credit from financial institution, being licensed to operate as farmers and having access to creates and other incentives that rural farmers are entitled or, policies governing the operations of NGOs and other civil society organizations in the city.

Annex II

Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations

TENTATIVE TIMETABLE
(18 months)

Months	Activity
1-3	<p>Selection of project task force members and local case-study task force; Identification and establishment of the project (global) advisory group; recruitment of the focal point for the project (visiting scientist).</p> <p>Inventory of counterpart staff and institutions for each city; local focal point identified.</p> <p>Initial workshop in Rome to finalize methodology of case study (including interested PAIA members, advisory group and focal points) to finalize project programme, agree on common methodology, finalize and issue terms of references for the case-studies (contracts researchers).</p>
4-9	<p>Launching workshops with relevant stakeholders in each city.</p> <p>Contacts researchers/institutions for ten case-studies; Carry on the research (data collection, analysis, report redaction, submission of preliminary report).</p>
10-12	<p>Review of preliminary reports by FAO/project coordinator and IDRC, comments issued to researchers; preparation of draft guidelines.</p>
13-14	<p>Completion of data analysis, revision and submission of revised draft reports and draft guidelines by researchers to FAO/project coordinator and IDRC; audio-visual material collected.</p> <p>Debriefing to city stakeholder - national/local workshops for validation of results of local case-study and draft guidelines.</p>
15-16	<p>Analysis of the outcome: Organization and implementation of final project workshop (conclusive report review/evaluation workshop).</p> <p>Finalization of project report, case studies and guidelines based on results of workshop; publish and disseminate publications into three languages.</p>
17-18	<p>Submission of draft to IDRC for comments and publication of final report; preparation of video.</p>
18	<p>Submission final publications to IDRC (report, case studies, guidelines and scientific article for publication; video preferentially on time for the 3rd WFC).</p>

Annex III

Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations

Terms of Reference for the Project Focal Point.

Under the overall supervision of the Chair person of the FAO Food for the Cities (PAIA), the direct supervision of the SDAR Lead Technical Officer and in collaboration with the Advisory Group and PAIA Secretariat, the Project Focal point shall:

1. Prepare and organise the first International Methodological Workshop to be held in Rome.
2. Draft invitation letters to participants explaining the background to the IDRC/FAO research project and the conceptual and methodological approach to be taken.
3. Develop criteria for the selection of members and composition of the Country Task Forces.
4. Prepare a matrix indicating the key elements of constraint, organizational and institutional analysis that will serve as guidelines for the ten City Case Studies.
5. Prepare an analytical matrix for the analysis of the data and information gleaned from the case studies.
6. The matrices four and five to be discussed by participants during the first International Methodological Workshop.
7. Prepare a paper synthesizing and analysing case study results and on basis of the lessons learnt to make recommendations for future action oriented research.
8. Prepare Guidelines, on the basis of lessons learnt as normative tools for the formation and organization of sustainable and viable producer interest groups in the Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture environment.
9. Prepare and organise the second and final International Workshop to be held in Rome for the validation of the synthesis paper and the Guidelines.
10. Synthesize project workshops proceedings and prepare final project report.

Duration

The Project Focal Point to be recruited under FAO's Partnership arrangements will be available to work for the project throughout the project duration of 18 months. He will be required to spend six months of this period at FAO headquarters in Rome which will be designated as his duty station.

Travel

The Focal Point will undertake round trip travels as follows:

1. A round trip to FAO headquarters in Rome upon recruitment and to cover the first International Methodological Workshop.
2. Trips to some selected cities to follow-up on case studies.
3. A round trip to the final International Workshop and to wrap up work and for debriefings in Rome.

Qualifications

The Project Focal point should be a Socio-Economist or Social Scientist with extensive research experience on organizational and institutional aspects of producer organizations. He/she should have proven experience of having undertaken research covering various aspects of group formation, group enterprise, institutional analysis, governance and decentralisation issues. Possession of an advanced research Degree in Social Sciences and familiarity with the work of international research organizations would be an advantage.

Annex IV

Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations

PROPOSED BUDGET

INPUTS TO BE PROVIDED BY IDRC

IDRC will provide the following contribution, up to a maximum of US\$222 600:

1) Personnel Services

- a. FAO Advisory Technical Services (none)
- b. National experts and consultants
 - i. National experts and consultants are to be selected and recruited by FAO for the implementation of the case studies when contract with local institution/organization is not possible. The case studies may be preferentially implemented by institutions/organizations, under contract, letters of agreements or contractual service agreements. The expected results and conditions (including itemized services or inputs to be provided) for contractual arrangements will be clearly finalized at the beginning of the project implementation. (funds to be transferred from Line “contract”, as needed)
- c. International expertise under Partnership Programme (FAO visiting expert). The programme, open to all academic and research institutions of FAO Member Nations, enables experts from around the world to work with FAO for a period of up to one year. The participating institution continues to pay the visiting expert's salary, while FAO covers travel costs and offers a monthly allowance of US\$2 500 to help meet expenses in Rome. <http://www.fao.org/geninfo/partner/en/visit/index.html>).
 - i. The “Project Focal Point” (e.g. visiting expert) will be selected and recruited by FAO based on FAO Partnership Programme modalities. He will assist throughout the project duration (18 months), the Project Coordinator and will undertake, among others, the following tasks: organize and co-facilitate project workshops, prepare draft guidelines and finalize them, prepare final project report, finalize project workshops proceedings. Over the project life, the Project Focal Point, who will preferentially come from a partner institution in research and development, will work in FAO headquarters for a total period of six months (US\$22 000 including US\$15 000 for honorarium, and US\$7 000 for international travel and DSA).
- d. Supervisory Technical Service (STS): They are provided by FAO's technical personnel and comprise technical work required for achieving the highest technical standards of the project inputs and outputs and technical supervisory missions by FAO technical officers to the project site (including travel costs and DSA; may include also honorarium provided output-oriented terms of reference are available).
 - i. Travel of FAO headquarters and field personnel: IDRC covers part of the travels related costs including DSA (FAO covers the honorarium and the other part of travel related costs including DSA). (US\$15 000)

2) Duty travel (none)

3) Contracts, letters of agreements or contractual services agreements

- a) The project will preferentially contract institutions/organizations to carry-out the case studies. Where not possible, the case studies will be carried out by national experts or consultants. The expected results and conditions (including itemized services outputs

to be provided) for contractual arrangements will be clearly finalized at the beginning of the project implementation. (US\$63 000 for ten case-studies)

- b) The project will contract institutions/organization to cover the costs of video production for the 3rd World Urban Forum or other international fora (US\$12 000)

4) General operating expenses (GOE) (none)

5) Training

- a) In-Country workshops. The budget of in-country workshops for national participants should cover the cost required for setting up the workshops and be limited to training material, etc. In specific circumstances, expenses for internal travel of local participants to the training site, including DSA or pocket money for the participants who need accommodation in order to participate in the training activity, may be included. DSA or pocket money is calculated on the basis of the prevailing government or UN rate, whichever is lower.

- i) Local/national case-study workshops: Local/national case-study workshops will be organised in each city with relevant stakeholders to i) launch the preparation of the case study and ii) validate the results of the study and the draft guidelines provided by the project. The contracts for the organization of these workshops will include all related costs (transportation, DSA, reports, national workshops) (US\$15 000)

- b) International Workshops - Travel:

- i) IDRC will cover the organization of a three-day initial workshop (including the members of the advisory task force, project focal point, case study focal points, international organizations and other partners approximately 25 persons) in FAO HQs (Rome). The main task of the workshop will be to finalize a common methodology, the terms of references for the case-studies and a project schedule. The project will cover the travel related costs and DSA for ten participants/researchers (one for each case-study). (\$US37 500)

- ii) The final project workshop will convene approximately 25 persons for a three-day workshop in order to analyze the project results (including guidelines), provide recommendations for its finalization, and carry out a ex-post action review workshop. The project will cover the travel related costs and DSA for ten participants/researchers (one for each case-study). (\$US37 500)

6) Publication of project results

- a) The project will cover the cost of the preparation and dissemination (through paper and electronic versions as well as internet) of the publications in three languages (English, French and Spanish): final report (including the ten case-studies), guidelines, scientific article and video. (US\$8 000)

7) Direct operating costs

- a) The direct operating costs (DOC) will cover miscellaneous expenses at FAO headquarters related to the implementation of the project. They are calculated at the rate of 6 percent. (US\$12 600)

INPUTS TO BE PROVIDED BY FAO – IN_KIND CONTRIBUTION

FAO will provide an in-kind contribution for an amount estimated to US\$143 000 for the following items:

1) Personnel Services

- a) FAO Advisory Technical Services

- i) Project Coordinator. FAO will provide with the service of a Project Coordinator coming from the (SDAR) These inputs are provided by FAO technical officers

based at FAO regional offices, subregional offices or headquarters. The costs for ATS include honorarium calculated at the standard rate for FAO services established by the Organization, estimated travel costs and the DSA applicable to the country. (US\$24 000 including US\$16 000 for honorarium, \$8 000 for travel and DSA)

- b) National experts and consultants (none)
- c) Supervisory Technical Service (STS): They are provided by FAO's technical personnel and comprise technical work required for achieving the highest technical standards of the project inputs and outputs and technical supervisory missions by FAO technical officers to the project site (including travel costs and DSA; may include also honorarium provided output-oriented terms of reference are available).
 - i) FAO headquarters and field personnel: The project coordinator will be assisted by FAO officers, mainly members of the PAIA "Food for the Cities", in order to provide advisory technical services throughout the project implementation. FAO will provide these services through its headquarters and decentralized offices located in the country or the region of the case study. FAO covers honorarium and part of the travel related costs including DSA (IDRC will cover part of the travel related costs) (Honorarium 20 days x ten case-studies: US\$80 000; Travels including DSA: US\$15 000)
 - ii) FAO will provide assistance for the production of a video. (Can\$4 000)

2) Duty travel.

- a) Duty "local" travel by FAO's international and national experts and consultants and staff related to the project within the country. This may also cover travel of the FAO representative to project sites. (US\$4 000)

3) Contracts, letters of agreements or contractual services agreements (none)

4) General operating expenses (GOE)

- a) FAO on-going local project and FAO offices infrastructure at selected sites: FAO will facilitate access to infrastructure and logistic facilities from on-going projects and decentralized offices (e.g. for national workshop, transportation, computers, offices). The GOE cover miscellaneous expenses required in the field for the operation of the project, such as telephone, communications, photocopy paper, renting of transport vehicles, etc. This includes US\$1 000 for the processing of the terminal statement or concluding letter. (US\$8 000)

5) Direct operating costs (DOC) (US\$12 600)

- a) The Direct operating costs (DOC) to cover miscellaneous expenses at FAO headquarters related to the implementation of the Project. They are calculated at the rate of 6 percent established by FAO headquarters to cover the cost of operating the project.

6) Training

- a) In-country Workshops (none)
- b) International Workshops
 - i) FAO will provide logistical facilities to carry on the two international workshops (initial and final) in FAO headquarter (US\$8 000).

7) Publications

- a) Assistance for video production (Can\$4 000)

PROJECT BUDGET
(IDRC contribution in US\$)

Countries: Global
Project title: IDRC/FAO “Urban and peri-urban agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers’ organizations”

Accts	Input Description	Sub/Child Account	Main/Parent Account
5013	Consultants		15,000
5542	Consultants – International	0	
5543	Consultants – National	0	
5544	Consultants – visiting experts	15,000	
5545	Consultants - Retired Experts	0	
5014	Contracts		75,000
5650	Contracts Budget (<i>video + case studies</i>)	75,000	
5020	Overtime		0
5652	Casual Labour – Temporary Assistance	0	
5021	Travel		97,000
5661	Duty travel others	0	
5684	Consultants – International	0	
5685	Consultants – National	0	
5686	Consultants – visiting expert	7,000	
5687	Consultants - Retired Experts	0	
5694	Travel – Training (<i>international workshops</i>)	75,000	
5691	Consultants - Young Professionals	0	
5692	Travel ATS	0	
5693	Travel STS	15,000	
5023	Training		15,000
5920	Training Budget (<i>local workshops</i>)	15,000	
5024	Expendable Equipment		0
6000	Expendable Equipment Budget	0	
5025	Non Expendable Equipment		0
6100	Non Expendable Equipment Budget	0	
5027	Technical Support Services		8,000
6111	Report costs (<i>publications</i>)	8,000	
6116	Evaluation	0	
6120	ATS (Honorarium)	0	
6121	STS (Honorarium)	0	
6122	Standard Supervisory Technical Services	0	
6123	Supervisory Functions of LTU	0	
5028	General Operating Expenses		0
6300	General Operating Expenses Budget	0	
5029	Support Cost		12,600
6118	Direct Operating Costs (6%)	12,600	
	Grand Total		222,600

PROJECT INPUTS

(in-kind FAO contribution and IDRC financial contribution - in US\$)

Countries: Global
Project title: IDRC/FAO “Urban and peri-urban agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers’ organizations”

Input Description	IDRC	FAO In-kind	TOTAL
Consultants	15,000	0	15,000
Consultants – International	0	0	
Consultants – National	0	0	
Consultants – visiting experts	15,000	0	
Consultants - Retired Experts	0	0	
Contracts	75,000	0	75,000
Contracts Budget	75,000	0	
Overtime	0	0	0
Casual Labour – Temporary Assistance	0	0	
Travel	97,000	27,000	124,000
Duty travel others (<i>local</i>)	0	4,000	
Consultants – International	0	0	
Consultants – National	0	0	
Consultants – visiting expert	7,000	0	
Consultants - Retired Experts	0	0	
Travel – Training	75,000	0	
Consultants - Young Professionals	0	0	
Travel ATS	0	8,000	
Travel STS	15,000	15,000	
Training	15,000	8,000	23,000
Training Budget	15,000	8,000	
Expendable Equipment			0
Expendable Equipment Budget	0	0	
Non Expendable Equipment			0
Non Expendable Equipment Budget	0	0	
Technical Support Services	8,000	100,000	108,000
Report costs (<i>publications, video</i>)	8,000	4,000	
Evaluation	0	0	
ATS (Honorarium)	0	40,000	
STS (Honorarium)	0	40,000	
Standard Supervisory Technical Services	0	0	
Supervisory Functions of LTU	0	16,000	
General Operating Expenses	0	8,000	8,000
General Operating Expenses Budget	0	8,000	
Support Cost	12,600	0	12,600
Direct Operating Costs (6%)	12,600	0	
Grand Total	222,600	143,000	365,600

URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE: TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF LOW-INCOME PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Launching Workshop
Rome, FAO, 17-19 October 2005

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPERIENCES

Pietro Garau

Director, Centre for Urban Research for the Developing Countries
Department of Territorial and Urban Planning
Universita' di Roma "La Sapienza"

Theme: Millennium Cities as a Framework for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

A recent development that could create interesting synergies with this project

I. Why "millennium cities"?

A simple rationale

- The Millennium Development Goals and targets have been endorsed by all countries
- In 2007, half of the world's population will be urban
- Almost all of the planet's population growth over the next 30 years will be in the cities of the developing world
- If poverty is not tackled in cities, the goals and targets will not be reached

II. The Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goal 1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

Target 2

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2

Achieve universal primary education

Target 3

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005,
and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Goal 4
Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 6

Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality
ratio

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

Target 7

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other
diseases

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and
programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 10

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking
water and basic sanitation

Target 11

Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million
slum dwellers

Goal 8

.....

Target 16

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for
decent and productive work for youth

Target 17

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

III. everything relates to everything else

In cities, like in nature, everything relates to everything else

- Particularly when we are talking about the urban poor
- Low or no income means making hard choices between basic needs: food, shelter, transport, education, health, water and sanitation, all of which are vital to survival in the city
- But agencies tend to push their own priorities
- Hence the need for a coordinated approach to poverty reduction in cities (Millennium Cities)
- Hence the need for a coordinated approach to poverty reduction in cities (Millennium Cities)

IV. What should millennium cities be?

places where policies and investment are directed at achieving ALL the MDG targets:

- eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- universal education for all, boys and girls
 - improve health
- increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- improve significantly the lives of slum dwellers

V. The "target group"

Are we talking about the same people?

That is: are the beneficiaries of this project the same people who battle it out in the slums?

Arguably, yes.

Not all slum dwellers are poor, and not all the urban poor are slum dwellers – but the bulk of the urban poor in developing countries live in a slum.

VI. Millennium Project recommendations for slum dwellers

- Regularization and upgrading of existing slums
- Meeting future settlement demand through assisted self-help housing
- Placing the poor at the centre of policies, programmes and projects

• VII. Possible synergies

"Ruralizar el urban,

*Urbanizar el rural”
(Ildefonso Cerda’, author of the Barcelona expansion plan)*

Millennium Villages
Millennium Cities
Urban components in Millennium Villages
Rural components in Millennium Cities

I. Upgrading

- Provision of “agricultural space” as a standard feature of regularization and upgrading projects and plans

II. New low-income housing development

- Earmarking and leasing of idle tracts of urban land for food-growing cooperatives of the poor
- Provision of food-growing areas as a standard feature of assisted self-help housing projects
- “Millennium Gardens”

VIII. Lessons learned

Agencies fight for their own turf....
Fao for agriculture, WHO for health, etc
While the poor are their own FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ILO...
And manage to achieve what UN agencies don’t:

-Coordination

-synergy

-doing more with less.

Millennium cities may be a chance to learn this lesson and multiply the potential benefits of sectoral approaches.

(end)

Special themes

RUAF partners give special attention to the following themes:

- ❖ Urban agriculture and local economic development and poverty alleviation
- ❖ Integration of urban agriculture in land use planning
- ❖ Reuse of urban wastes and wastewater in urban agriculture
- ❖ Urban agriculture, food security and nutrition (also in relation to HIV-AIDS)
- ❖ Mainstreaming of gender in urban agriculture
- ❖ Monitoring of the impacts of urban agriculture

Cooperation

RUAF seeks to support local initiatives and to build partnerships with relevant programmes of international, regional, national and local organisations and networks, and pooling of resources in jointly planned actions.

RUAF maintains close working relations with various international organisations and programmes that have taken major initiatives on urban agriculture like IDRC ("Cities Feeding People" programme), FAO (PAIA "Food for the Cities"), CGIAR (Urban Harvest Programme), UNDP/Habitat (Sustainable Cities Programme), WHO (Healthy Cities programme), ICLEI (Agenda 21), a/o.

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RUAF FOUNDATION

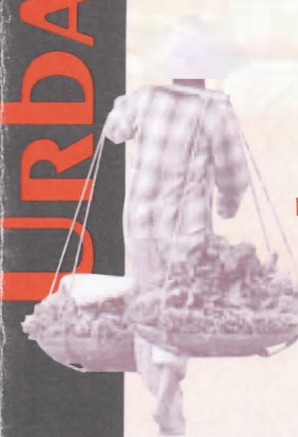
RESOURCE CENTRE FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY



Urban Agriculture on the Policy Agenda

RUAF is an international network of Resource centres on Urban Agriculture and Food security

URBAN AGRICULTURE



Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is the production, processing and marketing of food (vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, meat, mushrooms, a/o) and other agricultural products (flowers, herbs, ornamental plants, tree seedlings, a/o) in the inner city and the peri-urban zone. UNDP (1996) estimated that 15-20 % of the food produced in the world is produced by some 800 million urban and peri-urban farmers and gardeners.

An ever-increasing part of the world population is living in urban areas. This creates an enormous demand for services and puts high pressure on natural resources. Resulting problems are increasing urban poverty, growing urban food insecurity, inadequate waste recycling, and degradation of the urban environment. Various international organisations (FAO, UNDP, UNCHS, WHO, CGIAR, CARE, a/o) and a rapidly increasing number of local and national governments and NGO's have recognised the importance of urban agriculture for the alleviation of urban poverty, the enhancement of urban food security, local economic development, recycling of urban wastes and greening of the city.

Background of RUAF

In 1996 the international Support Group on Urban Agriculture (SGUA) took the initiative to set up a Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Forestry (RUAF), in response to the expressed need of organisations and local governments in the South for effective mechanisms for the documentation, exchange and discussion of research data and local experiences on urban agriculture.

In the following years RUAF gradually evolved into an international net work of regional resource centres providing training and policy advices to local governments, NGO and other local stakeholders.

In March 2005 the RUAF partners jointly established the RUAF Foundation as their joint administrative body and liaison office.



RUAF's Mission

The aim of the RUAF Foundation is to facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in the policies and programmes of national and local governments, technical departments, research centres and NGO's.

Cities Farming for the Future Project (CFF)

The Cities Farming for the Future project (2005-2010) is the follow up to the first phase (1999-2004) of the RUAF core programme. The CFF-project is funded by DGIS (the Netherlands) and IDRC (Canada) and is implemented by the seven regional RUAF partners in co-ordination with ETC (Leusden, the Netherlands).

The regional RUAF partners support capacity development and participatory formulation of policies and action programmes on urban agriculture in their region. They give special attention to about 3-4 pilot cities and about 10 dissemination cities in each region.

Activities

The main activities implemented by the RUAF-partners include:

- ❖ Policy seminars to enhance awareness regarding the potentials and risks of urban agriculture and to facilitate its recognition as an area of government intervention
- ❖ Training of trainers and training of senior and mid level staff of local government departments, NGO's and other support organisations in order to enhance local capacity development regarding urban agriculture.
- ❖ Supporting local policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture by facilitating the establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms on Urban Agriculture and Food Security and guiding participatory processes of policy formulation and action planning in several cities.
- ❖ Systematisation of experiences and preparation of policy briefs, fact sheets, "good practices", guidelines and manuals
- ❖ Facilitating networking and access to information by local stakeholders to documented experiences through a web of websites, the maintenance of databases as well as the publication of the Urban Agriculture Magazine in 6 languages (English, Spanish, French, Turkish, Chinese and Portuguese).
- ❖ The co-organisation of regional workshops on critical subjects, jointly with specialised partner institutes. Examples are the International Conference in Havana, 1999 with DSE and GTZ; the E-conference "Urban Agriculture on the Policy Agenda", 2000 with FAO; "The agriculture-urbanization interface in the middle East and North Africa" in Beirut 2001 with CERMOC, ENSP and IAMM, the regional workshop on reuse of waste water in Ouagadougou 2002 with CTA and CREPA, the Southern Africa Ministers conference on Urban agriculture, 2002 with FAO-FANRPAN and MDP, the E-conference "Optimising Agricultural land use in the City Area" with the Urban Management Programme (UNDP / UN-Habitat), the Regional workshop on urban livestock, Nairobi 2003, with NRI and DFID, and the regional conference urban agriculture and agri-tourism in Beijing, 2004 with Beijing Agricultural Bureau a/o.

POLICY ADVICE, ACTION PLANNING, TRAINING and INFORMATION EXCHANGE





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**RUAF
FOUNDATION**



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